This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Men in earnest have no time to waste in patching fig leaves for the naked truth.—Lowell.

WHOLE NO. 1461 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1939. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 29, NO. 15

BROADER BOYCOTT OF GERMAN PRODUCTS IS URGED BY GREEN

The Invasion and Annexation of Czechoslovakia and Memel by Hitler's Reprehensible Autocracy "Has Aroused to a High Pitch the Indignation of All Peoples Throughout the World Who Love Liberty, Freedom and Democracy and Who, in Their Daily Lives, Practice the Principles of Tolerance, Justice and Fair Dealing," A. F. of L. President Declares.

The American People "Should Boycott Germany As It Has Never Been Boycotted Before," He Asserts; "Let Us Use All Means at Our Command, Short of War, in Opposition to This March of a Ruthless Dictator and the Establishment of Autocratic and Dictatorial Control Upon People Who Possess All the Capacities For Self-Government and the Exercise of Democracy."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Trenchant attacks on the ruthless dictatorial power used by Adolf Hitler, Chancellor of Germany's Nazi government, in overrunning and seizing Czechoslovakia and Memel, coupled with a call to the people of the United States to mobilize their efforts in boycotting German-made goods until the American market for Nazi products is reduced to zero, featured the address here by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on a radio program arranged by the American Council Against Nazi Propaganda and broadcast over a Columbia Broadcasting System network.

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor have been deeply moved by the events which have taken place in Europe," Mr. Green said. "Their sympathies go out to the people of Czechoslovakia, whose homes and country have been ruthlessly invaded and who, through force and violence, have been compelled to submit to the rule of autocracy and dictatorship.

"Hitler repudiated the Versailles Treaty by occupying the neutral Rhineland zone. Immediately thereafter, he invaded Austria. These two events shocked the sensibilities of all classes of citizens throughout our beloved country.

"Then came the threat of invasion of Czechoslovakia. We recall quite clearly that this threat resulted in the Munich Agreement.

Czechoslovakian Independence Assassinated

"No one believed that Hitler would confine himself to the acquisition of the Sudeten territory of Czechoslovakia. The representatives of Great Britain and France were deceived. They accepted the assurance of this dictator that following the acquisition of the alleged German section of Czechoslovakia his invasion of additional territory in Europe was at an end.

"No wonder the representatives of the great democracies became indignant and thoroughly aroused when later the Czechoslovakian nation was robbed of its independence and the complete control of the German dictator was extended over the lives and the territory of that thriving democracy located within the heart of Continental Europe.

"The passing of Czechoslovakia was tragic. In fact, it is the greatest national tragedy of modern times and modern-day life because it involves the substitution of autocracy for democracy.

"It provides for dictatorial control and the robbing of a peaceful people of their political rights. But this did not conclude the policy of this ruthless dictator, a policy that had been kept secret from the representatives of Great Britain, France, and the other democracies in Europe.

Memel Is Confiscated

"Flushed with the easy victory he achieved when he overran Czechoslovakia, Hitler demanded that Lithuania surrender Memel. Lithuania yielded and this additional territory, with its thousands of people, was brought under the tyrannical control of this reprehensible dictatorship.

"The shocking feature of the invasion of independent nations is that their inhabitants are deprived of human rights through the exercise of force. They know that his demand for unconditional surrender is supported by a powerful war machine and a conquering army under the control of one man and subject to his will.

Friends of Liberty Are Indignant

"All of this has aroused to a high pitch the indignation of all peoples throughout the civilized world who love liberty, freedom and democracy and who, in their daily lives, practice the principles of tolerance, justice and fair dealing.

"The working people of our country believe that the moral and economic

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Organized Labor's Controversy With the University of Missouri

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

For a long period the trade unions affiliated with the Central Labor Union of Columbia, Missouri, have urged the University of Missouri, located at Columbia, to recognize the unions in the maintenance of the University and pay the prevailing wage scale to union members on maintenance work.

Following the persistent refusal of the officers and curators of the University to comply with this reasonable request, the Central Labor Union recently declared that the University was "unfair to organized labor," and started a militant campaign to induce those in charge of the University "to recognize organized labor and establish a wage scale commensurate with the American standard of living."

This article gives the facts of the controversy of organized labor in Columbia with the University.

By MARCUS CRAIG

Secretary, Columbia Central Labor Union

There have been affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor in Columbia for the past 41 years.

The University of Missouri has operated in this town as a large employer of craft labor for the past 100 years. Therefore, we have been in a position to put men to work at the University for the last 40 years, providing the University will allow us to do so.

However, union men have been constantly expelled from the University payrolls and discriminated against in every way possible.

In the last seven years we have made a continuous effort to organize the men working for the University or to put union men on the University's payroll. Our efforts have met with every trick and conniving subterfuge of a private employer seeking to maintain his position as a dominant rat employer.

Finally the University has carried the fight to the unions, having made an unprovoked attempt in apparent collaboration with certain private employers of Columbia to smash the local Painters Union.

The Central Body was already deeply involved in the dispute between the University and the Allied Printing Trades Council of Columbia and this attack on the Painters Union forced us to take drastic action at this particular time.

The Electricians Union, out of the many locals in Columbia, was the only union having any men working at the University. They pulled their men from the jobs there and we put pickets around the Administration buildings of the University.

Appropriation Blocked

We contacted the Central Bodies in other Missouri towns and urged them

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A. F. L. Urges Union Aid in Securing Advertising for Radio Station WCFL

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The following communication emphasizing the importance of the action of the 1938 convention of the American Federation of Labor urging organized labor to cooperate in securing advertisers for radio station WCFL, Chicago, Illinois, was sent by President William Green to the executives of the A. F. of L. National and International Unions:

"The Convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held at Houston, Tex., last October, adopted a resolution commending Radio Station WCFL, the Chicago Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor for the development of this fine radio station, and instructed the Executive Council to use its good offices to carry out the intent and purpose of the resolution, the resolve of which reads as follows:

"'Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor will do all in its power through its various national and international unions and other organizations to attract advertisers to Radio Station WCFL in Chicago.'

"By direction of the Executive Council I am bringing this declaration to your attention with the earnest request that you extend to Radio Station WCFL and its management at Chicago all help and assistance possible and that you serve so far as you may find it possible to do so, in carrying out the declaration contained in the resolution, which I am bringing to your attention."

U. S. Court Voids Labor Board's Order Favoring C. I. O. Seamen

Decision Handed Down in New Orleans Upholds Validity of A. F. of L. Agreement With Waterman Corporation and Charges Board With Ignoring "All the Undisputed Evidence That Is Inconsistent With Its Findings."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New Orleans, La.—Another evidence of maladministration by the National Labor Relations Board was revealed here when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit rendered a unanimous opinion in the case of the Waterman Steamship Corporation of Mobile, Alabama.

After a full review of all the available evidence, the Court reversed an order of the National Labor Relations Board of May 20, 1938, wherein the Board directed payment of back wages to 43 C. I. O. seamen, as well as their reinstatement, simply because the Waterman Corporation had honored a then existing agreement with the International Seamen's Union of America, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

In order to justify its biased order the Board took the extraordinary position that conclusion of a voyage and signing off of shipping articles did not amount to a termination of employment. The Board also held that there was no justification for discharge of crews merely because ships are laid up for repairs.

The Circuit Court, in unanimous opinion, upheld the validity of the then existing contract with the International Seamen's Union and said that the finding of the Board that "the ships were laid up as an excuse to get rid of C. I. O. seamen is based on suspicion and not on evidence."

The court also made this timely and pertinent observation:

"The National Labor Relations Board has wide discretion in administering the National Labor Relations Act, but in so doing it must deal fairly with all the parties. It has the duty to decide the case before it on all the evidence and should not arbitrarily cast away all the undisputed evidence that is inconsistent with its findings. If its findings are supported by substantial evidence they should stand. The test of substantial evidence, however, is not satisfied by evidence which merely creates a suspicion."

If the court had upheld the order of the Board the Waterman Steamship Corporation would have been liable for approximately $150,000 in payment of back wages, maintenance, etc.

Charlton Ogburn, attorney and counselor at law of New York and Washington, represented the American Federation of Labor in seeking a reversal of the Labor Board's order from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Pennsylvania Labor Board Approves Craft Union Collective Bargaining

Eight Cashiers Out of 123 Dairy Company Office Employes Constitute a Proper Unit, Decision Says.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Harrisburg, Pa.—An important precedent was established by the Pennsylvania State Labor Relations Board in an order recognizing craft unions as an appropriate collective bargaining agency in the field of office employes under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act.

The decision was handed down in a case involving the Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists, Accountants and Assistants Union, No. 20959, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Company of Pittsburgh. The union is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

The Labor Board held that eight cashiers, out of a total office force of 123 employes, constituted a unit which properly could be certified for collective bargaining purposes and issued an order to make the ruling effective.

In doing so the Labor Board reversed its decision of December 19, 1938, which held that the entire group constituted a collective bargaining unit and ordered an election.

Exceptions to the December decision were taken by General Organizer Harry G. Flaugh of the A. F. of L. union. David Williams, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, submitted a brief in support of the union's contention.

The Board found that the A. F. of L. union had attempted to organize all branches of the Rieck-McJunkin office force, but had been successful only in organizing the eight cashiers.

Cashiers Unit Upheld

"The cashiers, bookkeepers, stenographers and accountants are to be considered separately, among office workers, as are the carpenters and electricians among maintenance employes,' the Board ruled.

"It is contended," the opinion said,

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Wage Raise Information Requested By American Federation of Labor

Facts Are Valuable in Assisting Unions to Obtain Higher Rates, Green Says.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor sent the following letter to local trade and federal labor unions directly chartered by the A. F. of L. emphasizing the importance of filling out questionnaires containing complete data regarding increases in wages secured by the unions:

"Cooperation of 350 local unions has made is possible for our Research and Information Service to let you know the wages being paid under union agreement in any of the 350 plants these locals have reported.

"Because each of these locals has reported the wage scales they are receiving, other local unions are already winning wage increases by the use of this information.

"One local writes of a 10 per cent wage increase secured by showing their employers that higher scales were being paid by their competitors.

"An organizer reports wage increases of 15 per cent to 40 per cent secured in one plant by showing that employees in a branch plant were receiving a higher scale.

"We want you to send us your wage scale and use this service. The service includes a financial report on your company if you wish it.

"We need your wage scales to help others win wage increases.

"You need to help raise the general wage level in your industry by sending us your scale. For if union members in competing firms raise their wages, you will have a much better chance to raise your own wages in your next negotiation.

"Please do not overlook or postpone this important matter."

A. F. L. Council Stresses Removal Of Color Bar to Union Membership

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following communication to the presidents of A. F. of L. national and international unions outlining the action of the Executive Council of the Federation in regard to the resolution of the 1938 convention urging the few unions whose membership terms still discriminate against colored workers to eliminate such provisions:

"The Convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held at Houston, Texas, last October, concurred in the intent of Resolution No. 9, reading as follows:

"'Resolved, That this 58th Annual Convention, assembled in Houston, Texas, go on record calling upon all national and international unions and departments to eliminate the color bar and all forms of discrimination which serve to exclude workers from membership on account of race or color; and be it further

"'Resolved, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor call upon the conventions of national and international unions whose constitutions have color clauses and that practice discrimination against Negro workers, to create a committee to report on the question of the color bar and various forms of race discrimination to their next convention, for discussion and abolition.'

"Following adjournment of the convention, the Executive Council considered this resolution at its mid-winter meeting, and directed me to communicate with all national and international unions bringing the resolution herein quoted to your attention with the request that if possible action be taken in a proper and constructive way by all national and international unions to remove any obstacle, in the event such obstacle exists to the admission of colored workers into membership.

"Please give this action of the Houston Convention your official attention as outlined and suggested in Resolution No. 9 which is incorporated in this communication."

Fraternity Group Refused to Cross Picket Lines

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—Militant, support of the recent two-weeks' strike declared by the Washington Local of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America against thirteen hotels in the nation's capital whose management refused to recognize the union received support from many units not directly connected with the organized labor movement.

Among these was the Alpha Mu Chapter of Sigma Delta Kappa, the well known national legal fraternity, composed of students of the Columbus University School of Law here.

The chapter was to have had a dinner dance at one of the hotels involved in the dispute, but the dance was cancelled because of the strike.

The cancellation followed a special conference called by James E. Moriarity, Chancellor of Alpha Mu Chapter. The students participating in the special meeting voted unanimously not to cross the picket lines.

Mr. Moriarity said the cancellation was in line with the fraternity's labor policy.

Green Corrects Senator Wagner's Wrong Interpretation Of Two Labor Act Amendments Sponsored by A. F. of L.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

On April 11 the Senate Committee on Education and Labor began its hearings on proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York was the first witness. He epitomized the history and results of the Labor Act from its passage by Congress in 1935, its enactment, he said, being achieved "with the active cooperation of the American Federation of Labor."

Senator Wagner expressed his opposition to certain amendments, notably those offered by Senator Burke of Nebraska, which were evidently designed to destroy the effectiveness of the Act in protecting the workers' right to organize in labor unions.

In addition to the Burke amendments the Committee on Education and Labor had before it the amendments sponsored by the American Federation of Labor contained in the bill introduced by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. The purpose of the A. F. of L. amendments is to strengthen the Labor Act and prevent its being used by the National Labor Relations Board to destroy A. F. of L. unions and build up the C. I. O., whose aim is likewise the destruction of the American Federation of Labor.

Senator Wagner criticized two of the A. F. of L. amendments. One of them, he said, would remove from the Labor Act the provision that employers shall not "interfere" with the self-organization of their employes. He claimed that this amendment would "remove a form of protection" for workers that is basic in the Labor Act and similar measures.

Another amendment in the Walsh bill sponsored by the A. F. of L., Senator Wagner said, "would authorize the district courts to issue proper writs at any time to compel the Board to perform its functions and duties." This amendment, he claimed, would cause delay in determining cases by enabling the parties concerned to "shuffle" matters in dispute back and forth between the courts and the Labor Board.

At the conclusion of the opening hearing held by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following comment on Senator Wagner's statement:

"Senator Wagner's statement was in general accord with the position of the American Federation of Labor except in two particulars.

"The Senator objected to the removal of the word 'interference' in the section of the law dealing with unfair labor practices by employers.

"This was done in the amendments sponsored by the A. F. of L. because the National Labor Relations Board has stretched the word 'interference' to cover any and all situations.

"Many of its interpretations have been so far-fetched as to confound the intent of the law. To remedy such abuses of discretionary power we have specifically stated in our amendments what actually constitutes employer interference with the legitimate activities of labor unions.

"We want the rules of the game plainly stated in the law so that they can be fully understood by workers, employers and the board alike.

"Secondly, the Senator complains of the amendment giving the Federal district courts jurisdiction to issue appropriate writs to compel the Board to perform its duties. He says this amendment will result in delay and prolonged litigation.

"We see no such danger.

"The object of this amendment is to provide judicial review of decisions of the Board in representation cases and to compel the Board to act in a case on petition of an aggrieved union.

"At present the Board asserts its decisions in representation cases are final and not subject to review in any court of the land. We consider this position by the Board entirely unfair and un-American.

"In his statement Senator Wagner made it clear that he feels the American Federation of Labor desires to strengthen and perfect the National Labor Relations Act.

"We believe his expressed sympathy with our motives should serve to refute false and ridiculous charges by dual labor groups seeking to misrepresent the Federation's position.

"Senator Wagner stated that the American Federation of Labor gave him full support in the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act.

"We hope for his aid and support in the enactment of amendments to perfect the Act."

88 UNION AGREEMENTS GAINED BY MACHINISTS

Strikes For Improved Labor Conditions Required in Only Four Cases.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Continuing its record for January and February when 213 new and renewed agreements were finalized, the International Association of Machinists, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, closed the month of March with 88 more agreements signed by its representatives in many cities throughout the United States, according to the report issued by F. D. Laudemann, general vice president of the association.

The hours written into the agreements indicate the progressive march of the association towards a shorter work week.

The eight-hour day, 48-hour week was included in only four agreements. The 48-hour week without stipulating the hours per day was written into one agreement.

The 8-hour day and 40-hour week was incorporated in ten agreements. The 40-hour week without the daily hours

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DATA ON CREDIT UNIONS SOUGHT BY A. F. OF L.

Experience of Organized Labor Units In Securing Loans at Low Rates Requested by President Green.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—For a number of months the American Federation of Labor has been studying the question of credit unions, which have had a large growth as a method through which persons in need of credit at a very low rate secure loans in a safe and convenient way and thus avoid the exorbitant rates imposed by loan sharks.

From a preliminary investigation the A. F. of L. learned that some credit unions have performed a useful function, that some have been of questionable nature and that some have not even been helpful when established within the membership of certain trade unions.

In order to acquire the necessary data for completing the Federation survey, President William Green sent the following communication to A. F. of L. central bodies:

"Following the instructions of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, we are making a study of credit unions and their services to trade union members.

"To make this study complete, we need to be in touch with every trade union whose members have access to credit union services.

"I am therefore asking you to list on the enclosed report blank all unions in your locality which have credit union services available to their members.

"If there is a credit union for the Central Labor Union please report this also.

"I shall appreciate having this report at your early convenience."

LIMESTONE WORKERS VOTE FOR A. F. OF L.

Employes of Indiana Companies Defeat C. I. O. in Elections For Collective Bargaining Agencies.

Washington, D. C. (APLWNS).—The National Labor Relations Board announced the certification of two American Federation of Labor unions as sole collective bargaining agencies for certain employes of eighteen Indiana limestone quarries in and around the counties of Monroe, Lawrence and Owens, near Bloomington and Bedford, Indiana.

Federal labor unions Nos. 21469 and 21471, directly affiliated with the A. F. of L., were certified as the sole collective bargaining agencies for employes in a multi-employer unit comprised of 14 companies which were members of the Indiana Limestone Institute. The same unions were certified as sole collective bargaining agencies in four separate companies. Board action was based upon results of secret ballot elections held on or before February 10, 1939.

The opposition union on the ballots was the Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The weakness of the C. I. O. and the strength of the A. F. of L. among the limestone workers were revealed by the following results of the election:

Members of the Indiana Limestone Institute (Monon Stone Company, Indiana Limestone Corporation, Ingalls Stone Company, Lucerne Valley Engineering Company, B. G. Hoadley Quarries, Inc., Woolery Brothers Stone Company, Carl Furst Stone Company, Independent Limestone Company, Bloomington Limestone Corporation, Shawnee Stone Company, Victor Oolitic Stone Company, Wallis Stone Company, Empire Stone Company, Sare-Hoadley Stone Company): For the AFL unions 415, for the CIO union 181, with 3 votes for neither.

Hoadley Brothers Stone Company: For the AFL unions 11, for the CIO union 1.

Reed-Powers Cut Stone Company: For the AFL union 21, for the CIO union 2, with 1 vote for neither.

Heltonville Limestone Company: For the AFL unions 56, for the CIO union 0, with 1 vote for neither.

Hunter Brothers Stone Company: For the AFL union 28, for the CIO union 2.

The Effect of the General Strike Of 1938 on French Organized Labor

Walkout Was Ordered As Protest Against Anti-Labor Policy of French Government; Thousands of Workers Were Arrested and Many Jailed; Communists Exploited Labor Unrest.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Robert J. Watt of the American Federation of Labor is a member of the Governing Body of the International Labor Organiation, Geneva, Switzerland, with which the United States Government is affiliated. During his attendance at the recent quarterly session of the Governing Body, Mr. Watt secured considerable information regarding the circumstances which led up to the general strike in France late in 1938 and the effect of the strike on the French labor movement. On his return to the United States, Mr. Watt prepared a "Memorandum on the Labor Situation in France," which he submitted to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The text of the memorandum is included in this article.

By ROBERT J. WATT

American Workers' Delegate to the International Labor Organization

After conferring with Leon Jouhaux (secretary-general of the French Federation of Labor), Walter Schevenels (international secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions), and other labor leaders in France, it would appear that the movement in that country is in a somewhat difficult position.

Beginning with 1936, when the established labor movement led by Jouhaux had 800,000 members, an amalgamation took place bringing in about 250,000 Communists.

Shortly after this, when the Popular Front Government was elected, about 4,000,000 members were taken into the trade union movement with the result that the Communists played a large part in assuming the leadership of the Federation, although they only secured two positions out of eight on the Executive of the Federation.

With the defeat of the Peoples Front during 1938 and the newly elected government steadily moving toward the right, the new labor movement suffered severe losses and nearly 2,000,000 of their 5,000,000 members.

It is quite apparent that during this period Jouhaux and his colleagues were forced to consider seriously the attitude of the Communists, who were in the vast majority in the Federation, and act accordingly.

Origin of One-Day Strike

Then came the Congress of the Federation and the unanimous decision by the Congress to call a twenty-four hour strike in France against what was interpreted by the delegates to the Congress as an attempt to destroy the 40-

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Rule on Unemployment Compensation For Idle Coal Miners in Pennsylvania Issued by Hines

Secretary of Labor and Industry Limits Waiting Period to Three Weeks.

Harrisburg, Pa. (ALFWNS).—Secretary of Labor and Industry Lewis G. Hines announced that he had been asked to take cognizance of the situation prevailing in the bituminous coal mining areas in Pennsylvania where it was estimated that over 100,000 miners were idle due to the dispute over the negotiation of a new agreement and were eligible to receive unemployment compensation.

The Pennsylvania law provides compensation "if the employe's total unemployment is due to voluntary suspension of work resulting from an industrial dispute" he must wait six weeks for unemployment compensation. Otherwise, if he is not unemployed on ac-

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BROADER BOYCOTT OF GERMAN PRODUCTS IS URGED BY GREEN

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strength of the world should be mobilized and united in opposition to the Hitler policy in Europe. There are many things we can do which will bring home to Hitler and his associates the concentrated opposition of the democracies throughout the world.

More Militant Boycott Urged

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, fully conscious of this fact, declared a boycott against the purchase and sale of German-made products. This boycott has been applied in a very extended and effective way.

"Millions of working men and women, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, can and will make it more widespread in the future. One can scarcely comprehend the effect upon the economic situation in Germany if all classes of people in our great country unite thoroughly and wholeheartedly in employing a boycott against the purchase and sale of German-made goods.

"It is my purpose and intention to again repeat the strong appeal I have already made to the membership of the American Federation of Labor to apply the boycott against German-made goods more effectively than ever. I know that because of the feeling of indignation which has been aroused among our members they will respond whole-heartedly at this time.

Intolerance Substituted for Democracy

"There is involved in this destructive policy of Hitler an attack upon democracy and the rule of self-government in both Austria and Czechoslovakia where the principles of self-government prevailed.

"We are reminded that democratic forms of government had reached a high point in both Austria and Czechoslovakia. That is over. The people are subjects now rather than rulers of their own destinies. Democracy has been supplemented by the rule of intolerance, racial and religious hate.

"We shudder to think of the fate of thousands of persecuted Jewish people who resided in the acquired territories.

"It is inconceivable that such doctrines should be preached and applied in this era of the development of modern civilization.

"Is it to be the rule of human conduct that merely because some people belong to some race or religion or subscribe to some political or economic philosophy they are to be persecuted and driven from their homes?

Free Trade Unions Destroyed

"The destruction of free, democratic trade unions in Germany and now in Austria, Czechoslovakia and other territories seized by Hitler, is a matter of deep concern and of tremendous importance to the working people of our country.

"Before the advent of Hitler free democratic trade unions were firmly established in the economic and industrial life of Germany. This was also true of Austria and Czechoslovakia. There the trade unions served in the promotion and advancement of the economic life of their different countries and, as in the United States, stood as a bulwark in defense and protection of democracy, freedom and self-government.

"The working people in the United States protest, with all the strength and power at their command, against the wiping out of trade unions and trade unionism in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

"These killing blows directed at trade unionism abroad serve as additional reasons why the great masses of the people and their friends in the United States should boycott Germany as it has never been boycotted before.

"Let us use all means at our command, short of war, in opposition to this march of a ruthless dictator and the establishment of autocratic and dictatorial control upon people who possess all the capacities for self-government and the exercise of democracy."

Fabricated Metal and Enamelware Workers Convention Opens in Canton, Ohio, May 1

Milwaukee, Wis. (AFLWNS).—The third annual convention of the International Council of Fabricated Metal and Enamelware Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will convene in the Courtland Hotel, Canton, Ohio, Monday, May 1, 1939, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of transacting such business as may lawfully come before it under the provisions of the constitution of the council and the American Federation of Labor.

The call for the convention was issued by Paul J. Smith, president, and Edward Wessa, secretary-treasurer of the International Council.

"We are looking forward," the call said, "to a well attended and successful convention, expecting all affiliated local unions to be represented therein, and sincerely hoping that the unaffiliated local unions, who have been grouped and placed under the jurisdiction of our council by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, will become affiliated with us in sufficient time to be represented and will have delegates to our convention.

"Despite the adverse industrial and economic conditions our Council has made fairly reasonable progress during the last year. We have assisted our affiliates in contract negotiations and the adjudication of grievances to a very successful extent.

"Now, the thing necessary for greater success is that the unaffiliated local unions come into our Council and help us promote an organization that will embrace all the men and women employed in our industry to the end that we will in due time establish a well recognized and outstanding international organization."

(From April 4 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

ENGLAND PROVIDES AIR-RAID SHELTERS

Family Refuges Made of Steel Sheet Are Distributed Free to Protect People From Bombing by Dictatorial Governments.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The seriousness of the belief in Great Britain that the people are in grave danger of being bombed by air raids mechanized by the totalitarian dictatorships that menace Europe is indicated in the broad program under elaboration by the British government to provide adequate protection against these high powered explosives shot down on helpless population from the sky.

In an article describing the program of the government to provide air-raid protection shelters free to each household whose income is around five pounds a week, the London Daily Herald says:

"Distribution of free air-raid shelters to all householders in specially dangerous areas who cannot afford to pay for them is to begin before the end of the month.

Government Explains Plan

"A circular letter from the Home Office has been sent to the local authorities of the danger areas setting out how the shelters are to be distributed, and on what basis a householder is to be considered eligible for a free shelter.

"Roughly, anyone whose income does not exceed £5 a week, or who is compulsorily insured under the National Health Insurance Act is to have a free shelter, and the Local Authority is to help him put it up.

Number of children is to be taken into account, £1 a week being added to the income limit for each child in excess of two."

After enumerating the various districts to be provided with shelters at once, the Daily Herald article continues:

Made of Steel Sheet

"Manufacture of the special galvanized steel sheet shelters recommended has already begun, and the circular says that the supply of the shelters will come forward at a rapidly increasing rate, beginning in the third week of this month.

"Arrangements have been made with the railway companies for the delivery of the shelters direct to the householder.

"The local authorities are directed to send an estimate of the numbers of shelters required in their area, based on information they already possess, within a week.

"Lists of names and addresses are to be collected as soon after that as possible, and the circular gives authority for the employment of people supplied by the Employment Exchanges for the preparation of these lists.

"The circular explains that although the shelters are designed with channels so that they can stand on the ground if necessary, they are intended to be partly sunk, the excavated earth being used to provide extra cover.

Erection Supervised by Local Officials

"For the present, the householder is to have the option of storing the shelter unerected, erecting it, or sinking it.

"Siting of the shelter, whichever alternative the householder selects, is to be done by the local authority.

"Because of the danger of disturbing gas or electric mains or drains if excavation is done without supervision the local authority is charged with the duty of seeing that their officials supervise the work.

"Local authorities may, if they wish, choose to have the work of erecting and sinking the shelters done for the householder, should he select to have it done at once, and the cost is to rank for grant.

"Any extra labor required is to be recruited through the Labor Exchange.

"Parliament is to be asked, in forthcoming legislation, to impose an obligation on local authorities to give direction as to the citing of the shelters.

"Householders who do not come within the definition of those entitled to a shelter will have to wait until the free distribution is completed before they can get supplies. Then they will be given opportunities to purchase their own.

"Shelters which are distributed free of cost are to remain the property of the Government."

GOOD PACT FOR WORKERS OF FULTON SYLPHON CO.

Closed Shop Agreement Negotiated by A. F. of L. Union With Knoxville Firm Establishes 40-Hour Week and Other Beneficial Working Conditions; Supersedes C. I. O. Unit.

Knoxville, Tenn. (AFLWNS).—Members of Federal Labor Union No. 21754, affiliated with the A. F. of L., are well pleased with the closed shop agreement recently negotiated with the Fulton Sylphon Company of Knoxville.

The provision for the 8-hour day and 40-hour week is a marked improvement in their working conditions, with the added stipulation that all work in excess of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week shall be considered overtime and paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

The Fourth of July, Labor Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and Memorial Day are recognized as legal holidays, with time and one-half paid for all work performed on any of them. When the holidays fall on Sunday the following day is recognized as a holiday.

Employes called or required to report for work and so reporting but not used are paid for two hours at straight time rates.

In order to protect the older workers there is the following stipulation: "Employes who have given long and faithful service in the employ of the company and who have become unable to handle heavy work to advantage will be given preference of light work in and around the plant if available, and if such employes are adaptable to such work."

The provision for seniority protects the employes in the reduction and restoration of forces, the advancing to new jobs or vacancies, and the transferring of employes from one department to another either on a temporary or permanent basis.

Recognizing the possibility of disputes arising with regard to the agreement, there is an arbitration section which provides an arbitration board of five members, two to be selected by the union, two chosen by the company and the fifth to be chosen by the four thus selected. If the four members are unable to agree upon a fifth arbitrator the Mediation Department of the United States Department of Labor will be requested to furnish a conciliator to act as such impartial arbitrator. The decision rendered by this committee is final and binding upon both the union and the company.

In view of the provision for arbitration of disputes the agreement provides that there shall be no strikes by the union and no lockouts by the company while it is in effect.

There is also a provision that not later than June 2, 1939, all eligible employes of the company must become members of the American Federation of Labor and that any employe hired in the future will be given thirty days in which to finalize such affiliation.

Federal Labor Union No. 21754, although a newly organized A. F. of L. affiliate, superseded a C. I. O. unit as well as an independent organization within the plant of the company.

Carl K. Greene, representative of the American Federation of Labor, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa., aided the union in negotiating the agreement.

The Effect of the General Strike Of 1938 on French Organized Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

hour week, collective bargaining and the representation of workers in industry.

The date of the general strike was fixed for November 30, 1938, by the Council of the Federation, with the announcement that it was in opposition and protest against the application of the decrees by the government, which, according to the Congress, all but nullified the gains of the Federation under the Popular Front Government.

Troops Mobilized as Strike Breakers

The Executive of the Federation had taken every precaution that no disorder would occur on the day of the strike and that work would be resumed on the following day; but the government decided in the meantime to take measures against the strikers, and mobilize troops to take the places of those who were engaged in what was termed 'essential services.'

This fear on the part of the workers of being court-martialled seriously affected the strike, although the leaders, including Jouhaux, claim that it was 60 per cent effective in the field of private industry.

The government immediately took action and many thousands of arrests were made; workers were fined and sentenced to jail, and in the meantime employers had dismissed many of their workers.

Employers Discharged Thousands

Although at this period government officials were claiming that the strike had weakened the defense of France and prejudiced the manufacture of necessary arms and equipment, the labor leaders point out that at the moment such claims were being put forward the employers were discharging thousands of skilled workers because of their participation in the strike.

There are good reasons to believe that the government used the strike as a vehicle to strike a blow and disrupt the Federation, chiefly because they believed that the strike was a 'manoeuvre' on the part of the Communists for political purposes.

What is evident now is that the Federation for a considerable period will be in a state of transition. The general strike, I believe, exposed to all many general weaknesses.

If it is going to continue as a powerful labor movement it would seem that its activities would have to be focussed more on the economic problem of the workers and less on political problems. Many of its leaders admit that more consideration must be given to securing benefits for its members within the framework of the capitalist system of France.

However, much depends upon international problems on one hand, and the unity of the democracies in defending themselves against the encroachment of the totalitarian countries on the other.

It would seem that if France and other democratic countries are compelled to agree to the continued demands of Germany and Italy the labor movement of France and other European countries will be weakened and probably their present struggle will be short-lived.

Rule on Unemployment Compensation For Idle Coal Miners in Pennsylvania Issued by Hines

(Continued from Page 1)

count of an industrial dispute, he must wait only three weeks.

Mr. Hines expressed the opinion "that the present cessation of operations in the bituminous areas is due to the fact that no contract exists between the operators and the miners, and, following custom and tradition, the production operations have been suspended. The necessary operations for the maintenance and protection of the mines are being conducted. No strike call has been issued. No attempt is being made to operate these mines, and consequently the miner is unable to work."

He therefore ruled that "those affected by this situation should receive compensation at the end of the three week period, rather than waiting six weeks," adding:

"Inasmuch as the purpose of unemployment compensation is to provide the necessities of life for the worker and his family when he is unemployed; and inasmuch as a six week period would work a hardship upon the women and children of these communities, and the business men of these communities, whose normal revenue would be reduced, the interests of all will be served, and the intent and purpose of the law will have been carried out."

(From A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

D. OF C. COURT RULING CRITICIZES WAGNER ACT

Decision Says Employers Are Without Remedy For Business Losses Due to Jurisdiction Disputes.

Washington, D. C.—In a decision criticizing by implication the lack of a provision in the National Labor Relations Act empowering employers to petition for elections to determine collective bargaining representatives, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled that an employer has no legal protection for his business against alleged injury caused by the struggle of competing unions.

The matter came before the court in the case of a Washington fur shop which had signed a contract with an A. F. of L. fur workers union. An affiliate of a dual organization picketed the shop. The Federal District Court for the District of Columbia enjoined the picketing activities of the dual union.

The Court of Appeals ordered the District Court to dissolve the injunction on the ground that the Norris-LaGuardia Act deprives the Federal Courts of power to issue injunctions involving labor disputes except where unlawful acts have been committed and will be continued unless restrained and that substantial irreparable injury to the business concerned will follow.

Although the lower court found that unlawful acts had been committed, the Appellate Court implied that these acts came under public officers charged with the protection of property.

That portion of the opinion bearing on the rights of employers and workers under the National Labor Relations Act read:

"The union which believes itself to represent a majority may have no incentive to apply for an election; and the union which apparently has less than a majority may resist an election, at least until it is satisfied it has won over enough to constitute a majority.

"It is clear further that in such a situation there is no remedy for the employer under the National Labor Relations Act. That act makes no provision for invocation of the election and certification powers of the board by an employer.

"The result is an inequality before the law as between an employer and employes in this particular, namely, that while the employer has a substantive right to carry on his business, he lacks a legal remedy for protecting the same against injury through the struggle of competing unions, even though he be indifferent as to the choice of his employes between them, whereas the employes in respect of their substantive rights of self-organization and collective bargaining are afforded a protective remedy under the election and certification power of the board."

ANTI-UNION FIRM PRINTS SEARS ROEBUCK CATALOG

Notorious Donnelley Company Also Produces Encyclopaedia Britannica.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—The Organization Committee of Chicago Printing Trades Unions, in charge of the nation-wide campaign against the anti-union printing enterprises of R. R. Donnelley & Sons company, issued a statement declaring that any rumors to the effect that the Sears Roebuck & Company mail order catalog is removed from the Donnelley plant is absolutely without foundation.

According to the committee, the Sears catalog is still printed by that anti-union concern in spite of all efforts to induce this big mail order house to show some regard for the desires of the millions of union men and women to have their main printing job produced under union conditions.

Recently, the committee said, a minor functionary of the Sears concern spent considerable time trying to induce prominent labor officials to intervene and take off the heat of the campaign against Sears catalog as a Donnelley product, but without any results. In order to clear up all misunderstanding regarding the matter, the organiation committee stated: "There is only one conditions under which the campaign against Sears' catalog being printed by the Donnelley concern will stop; that is when it is produced under union conditions or when we have definite written assurance that it is going to be produced under union conditions."

"Not only is the catalog of Sears produced by the Donnelley concern," the statement of the organiation continued, "but the Encyclopedia Britannica, which boasts that it is the biggest single printing and binding job in the world, is also printed by the Donnelley anti-union outfit. The Britannica has been completely owned by Sears Roebuck & Company since 1927 and when spokesmen for Sears try to make it appear that only their catalog is printed by Donnelley they are misrepresenting the facts.

"A campaign is being launched among the school boards and libraries of the entire country against use of the Britannica and against use of Compton's Encyclopaedia, which is also printed by the Donnelley enterprises, but is owned by the Compton Company of Chicago.

"All union men and women and all friends of labor are urged to cooperate in the anti-Donnelley drive by remembering that all such products are on the 'we don't patronize' list of the entire labor movement. All who desire further information are urged to write to: Organization Committee, Chicago Printing Trades Unions, Suite 1519, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill."

Convention of Missouri State Federation Of Labor Meets in Springfield on May 22

Union Label Is Mandatory For Clothing Worn by Delegates; State Militia Members Barred.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Kansas City, Mo.—The forty-third annual and third biennial convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor will meet in the Kentwood Armes Hotel, Springfield, Mo., at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, May 22.

The call for the convention, issued by the Executive Board of the Federation through President R. F. Wood, includes the following rules governing representation:

"Employers and members of the State Militia shall not be eligible as delegates. This shall not debar persons employed by their respective organizations, or who may be out of work at the time of election.

"No delegate shall be eligible to a seat in the convention unless all clothing, hat, shoes, etc., worn by said delegate shall bear the union label; this section to apply in all cases where there is a union having a recognized union label."

"The labor movement of the nation," the convention call said, "has made great strides forward in the past six years in the elevation of wage standards and in improving the living conditions of the workers and their families, and the widest scope of opportunity for the education of the children of the workers of the nation."

Emphasizing the beneficial legislation in the interest of the workers enacted by the Congress of the United States since 1932, the call continued:

"The undisputed right of collective bargaining has been assured to the workers through the enactment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which makes it unlawful for employers to interfere with the activity of the workers in forming labor organizations or joining a union of their own choosing. Former methods of intimidation or coercion that have been used by the unscrupulous employers to prevent the worker from joining or in assisting the formation of a labor union are now a violation of civil and criminal law.

"While the Wagner Labor Relations Act has run the gauntlet of the United States Supreme Court and has been declared Constitutional, that does not mean that we will not have to continue to battle to retain upon the statute books of our Nation this great piece of legislation which means so much to the future happiness and enjoyment of the workers of the Nation."

60-HOUR WEEK VOTED FOR D. C. FIREMEN

Measure Would Add Over 200 to Fire Department in the Nation's Capital.

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—The House of Representatives passed unanimously and sent to the Senate a bill giving firemen in the District of Columbia a 5-day, 60-hour week in place of the 72-hour week.

In explaining the significance of the bill, Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, made the following statement to the House of Representatives:

"This legislation comes to the House from the District Committee after hearings were held which disclosed that the firemen in the District of Columbia have been working approximately 72 hours per week.

"Throughout the States and the cities from which the membership of this body come I think it is a known fact that firemen work perhaps 60 hours per week, and, in many instances, a less number of hours.

"We are attempting to establish a 60-hour workweek here in the District of Columbia and provide that compensatory time, in addition to regular annual and sick leave, be allowed to any officers or members of the Fire Department for any legal holiday on which they may be needed on duty or for any time in excess of the 60-hour limit they may be required to work due to any emergency that might arise.

"The Fire Department occupies a unique position in the District of Columbia, answering about 5,000 calls a year and operating on a 24-hour basis every day in order to give adequate protection.

"These fire fighters are loyal public servants and the guardians of life and property in the Nation's capital."

It is estimated that the measure would increase the number of firemen from 888 to 1,095 and add $500,000 to the annual cost of operating the Fire Department.

88 UNION AGREEMENTS GAINED BY MACHINISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

being specified was written into 36 agreements.

Twenty-six agreements stipulated the 8-hour day, 44-hour week, and one called for the 44-hour week without fixing the number of hours per day.

It is significant that this record of 88 agreements was achieved with the use of the strike necessary in only four cases.

In Marin County California a two-weeks strike was required to persuade the Marin County Motor Car Dealers Association that it was good policy to continue in effect the agreement with the union. The agreement continues the present hourly rates of 90 cents for auto mechanics and $1 for body and fendermen, and a 10 per cent higher rate for foremen, with the provision that a five cent an hour increase shall be granted to all employes on October 1, 1939.

In Tampa, Fla., strikes were resorted to as a persuasive measure to influence the Beckwith-Holmes Company and Jungmeyer and Palmer, Inc., to sign up with the union. The agreement with the Beckwith-Holmes Company provided for wage increases of upwards to 20 cents, while the wage increases included in the Jungmeyer and Palmer agreement ranged from 3 to 23 cents.

The Eastwood-Neally Corporation, of Belleville, N. J., also resisted recognizing the union during a six months' strike, but finally signed an agreement establishing hourly wage rates of 85 to 95 cents for journeymen machinists and 51 to 80 cents for production workers.

In Conneaut, Ohio, agreements were negotiated with five garage firms.

In Coshocton, Ohio, four garage firms and one stove company signed up.

In Philadelphia, Pa., contracts were negotiated with four firms.

In Providence, R. I., contracts were finalized with 36 jewelry manufacturers, and contracts with two firms were negotiated in Seattle, Wash.

In Boston, the daily newspapers renewed their agreement, and Stine's Express, Inc., signed a new contract.

In Houston, Texas, agreements were negotiated with Metzger's Dairy and the Houston Milling Company.

In St. Louis, Missouri, the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company signed an agreement covering the Reclamation Plant at Sedalia, Mo., and the Greater St. Louis Automotive Association renewed its agreement.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN BOOST UNION LABEL

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, announced the receipt of a letter from Robert L. Glenn, editor and manager of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine, Cleveland, Ohio, stating:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 7, expressing your appreciation for space contributed in our magazine for the cartoon and editorial on the Union Label. I wish to assure you that it is our purpose and policy to do everything we possibly can to aid in the labor movement."

Mr. Ornburn said he was greatly pleased with the support that the Union Label Department is receiving from the Railway Brotherhoods and the editors of the Brotherhood Journals, especially, because some of the Railroad Unions are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but are giving unqualified support to the campaign for the Union Label, Shop Card and Button.

MILWAUKEE BAKERS WIN WAGE-RAISE CONTRACT

Milwaukee, Wis. (AFLWNS).—Local 244 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, won a decided victory in the settlement of an eight-day strike called against the Waulters Potato Chip Company. The strike was provoked by the dismissal of four union members.

The closed shop agreement which ended the walkout provides for seniority rights, a wage increase of 5 to 10 cents per hour, an 8-hour day and 44-hour week, with time and a half for overtime work. The wage scale ranges from 35 to 55 cents per hour.

HOTEL EMPLOYES VOTE FOR A. F. OF L. UNION

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—The employes of four of Washington's hotels voted overwhelmingly for the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League, an A. F. of L. affiliate, as their collective bargaining agent.

Employes voted as follows: Raleigh Hotel, 163 for the union, 20 against; Roger Smith Hotel, 67 for, 5 against; Ambassador Hotel, 93 for, 50 against; Willard Hotel, 149 for, 57 against.

Pennsylvania Labor Board Approves Craft Union Collective Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

"that insistence upon the unit comprised of all the office workers will prove destructive to the policies and methods of organization and collective bargaining adopted and pursued by the American Federation of Labor, particularly as applied to office workers within the Pittsburgh area.

"Such contention deserves the serious consideration of the Board. Labor organizations exist primarily to promote the economic well being of employes. They are the practical means for the accomplishment of collective bargaining, whereby equitable agreements respecting conditions of employment are negotiated and consummated with employes. It is not the purpose or desire of the Board to interfere with their legitimate functions.

Craft Autonomy Is A. F. of L. Basis

"The American Federation of Labor is the exponent of trade unionism. The trade union draws its members from a single craft or from closely related crafts. It differs fundamentally from the industrial union which organizes all the workers in a particular industry without regard to crafts.

"Sometimes, there may be an insufficient number of employes working at a particular craft to justify the formation of a trade union in a given locality. In such instances, a trade union may ignore craft lines and become quasi-industrial in character. Such unions exist in the American Federation of Labor, and are known as 'federal labor unions.' But the basic notion of craft autonomy is preserved throughout the entire American Federation of Labor structure.

"The cause of industrial unionism is advanced by the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Between this organization and the American Federation of Labor there is intense rivalry, the details of which are a matter of national interest and concern and require no elaboration here.

"Another forum than the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board must ultimately determine such controversy and the relative merits of craft and industrial organization. The immediate concern of the Board is to remain neutral, and to decide all cases before it with strict and impartial justice based upon the record and without regard to the identity or affiliation of the labor organization involved."

Organized Labor's Controversy With the University of Missouri

(Continued from Page 1)

to influence their legislators to hold up the appropriation for the University in the State Legislature, until such time as we were granted union recognition at the University.

We have received the most enthusiastic cooperation from the Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, the Kansas City Industrial Council, the Kansas City Allied Printing Trades Council and several other labor organiations throughout Missouri. To date, our efforts to stop the University appropriation have been entirely successful.

We have published our side of the question in newspaper form and distributed copies throughout Columbia and Missouri. We have distributed handbills explaining our situation both in the State Capitol and at the University.

Long Struggle for Union Recognition

Our fight is nothing hastily arrived at or undertaken without due consideration. We have made an intensive effort to be granted union recognition by the University for the last seven years. We have met with the University as individuals, as committees, and as delegations. Both the Secretary of the University, Mr. Leslie Cowan, and the Board of Curators of the University have been repeatedly contacted by us.

Union Fights Low Wages

Since many of our members are graduates, former students, and alumnae of the University, we have hesitated to take this direct action until it has finally been forced upon us by what appears to be conniving and collusion of private employers in Central Missouri with certain of the ruling officials at the University by maintaining a wage scale of from one-fourth to two-thirds of the union scales in Columbia.

The University, the largest employer of labor in this community, is a powerful influence toward driving down our working conditions and wages, and in working men longer hours than we can possibly allow a union member to work.

The Central Labor Union has formed a committee of one man from each local in Columbia to handle this situation. Every local in Columbia is contributing toward a special fund on a per capita basis to carry on this organization attempt. The special committee has as its officers the following:

B. E. Cassity, carpenter, chairman; Marcus Craig, printer, executive secretary; Herman Rautt, plumber, financial secretary-treasurer.

The unions which are interested in this organization attempt are Bricklayers, Painters, Printers, Laborers, Plumbers, Iron Workers, Boilermakers, Pressmen, Truck Drivers, Binderymen, Engineers, Carpenters, Sheet Metal Workers, Electricians, and Plasterers. Besides the above mentioned organiations we have the endorsement of the Bartenders, Boot and Shoe Workers, Barbers and other groups not directly concerned with the University situation.

"TIME," "LIFE," REMAIN IN NON-UNION CLASS

Chicago Printing Trades Unions Deny Rumor That Magazines Are Published Under Union Conditions.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—The Organization Committee of the Chicago Trade Unions issued the following statement puncturing as untrue the report that the periodicals "Time" and "Life" have been taken from the anti-union R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company and given to printing concerns authorized to use the union label:

"A false rumor to the effect that Time and Life, two publications printed by the anti-union concern of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company which have been placed on the 'we don't patronize' list of the entire labor movement of the North American continent, are now being printed under union conditions is being circulated in many places in this country.

"The Chicago printing trades unions, through their Organization Committee, wish to call attention to this falsehood and to warn all labor against giving credence to any such reports. We can assure you that all labor will be immediately notified of any change in the situation as regards the printing of these publications.

"This rumor is probably based upon the fact that Life, one of the publications put out by Time, Inc., is to issue an Eastern edition, the printing of which is to be done by the Philadelphia plant of Cuneo. The typesetting and plate making are still done by Donnelley and the plates are to be shipped to Philadelphia.

"Arrangements have been made, under a five-year contract, beginning in June, whereby Cuneo will produce 600,000 copies weekly of Life, the balance, amounting to some 800,000 copies, will continue to be produced by Donnelley as far as we now know, although there is considerable talk to the effect that a Western edition is to be printed in a union office at Palo Alto, California.

"In spite of this, Life must still remain on the 'we don't patronize' list until it is produced 100 per cent under union conditions. Labor cannot be misled by a publication being produced part union and part anti-union. Hence we especially request you to intensify your drive against Time and Life to the end that they be produced under union conditions."

The Organization Committee of Chicago Printing Trades Unions is composed of the following organizations: Chicago Typographical Union No. 16; Chicago Mailers Union No. 2; Bookbinders' and Paper Cutters' Union No. 8; Bindery Women's Union No. 30; Chicago Sterotypers Union No. 4; Chicago Paper Handlers' Union No. 2; Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3; Franklin Union No. 4; Chicago Web Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7; Chicago Photo-Engravers' Union No. 5.

TERRA COTTA FIRM SIGNS DRAFTSMEN'S CONTRACT

Perth Amboy, N. J. (AFLWNS).—The Atlantic Terra Cotta Company of Perth Amboy has signed an agreement with Local Union No. 63 of the International Federation of Technical Engineers', Architects, and Draftsmen's Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The union was represented by Julius Kass, counsellor for the Central Labor Union of Perth Amboy and vicinity.

At first the president of the company refused to come to an understanding with the union, which thereupon voted to strike and picket the firm. Later, however, the firm's officials agreed to meet with the union's representative and the contract was finalized.

The cooperation of other trade unions in Perth Amboy was a decisive factor in settling the controversy. The Building Trades Department was especially active in closing the dispute in the interest of the union.

British Government Defeats Organized Labor's Workmen's Compensation Bill

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

By a decisive vote the Chamberlain Government in the British House of Commons recently defeated the bill backed by the organized labor movement of Great Britain amending the workmen's compensation law so as to provide more adequate benefits.

In the debate, labor spokesmen pointed out that under existing provisions it is impossible for widows with or without children to live on the amounts awarded by law and that frequently they are compelled to rely on public assistance to supplement the manifestly inadequate pensions.

The bill sponsored by the labor movement proposed that instead of a lump sum there should be weekly payments with a minimum of thirty shillings, or not less than fifty per cent of the husband's normal earnings, whichever was the greater. "Will any member of this House say that a bereaved woman should be expected to live on less than thirty shillings a week?" Mr. George Ridley, spokesman for the labor group, asked.

Referring to the provisions in the bill for dependent children, Mr. Ridley took the case of a man earning 65 shillings a week. If he left a widow with no children, she would be entitled to 32 shillings, 6 pence a week. If he left a widow with three children, she would have a total income of 65 shillings a week. Those who objected to this provision assumed that a family would regard itself as a great deal better off because it had the same income although bereaved of the husband and father. That was an unworthy assumption; a bereaved family should not have to submit to a lower economic level.

Dealing with total incapacity, Mr. Ridley said the present maximum payment was 30 shillings a week, and the actual payment might be less because a man had been earning low wages or on short time. He quoted the case of a friend of his who met with an accident and lost the use of both legs. The injured man had a wife and three children. He received 28 shillings, 2 pence a week. His rent was 7 shillings a week, leaving 21 shillings, 2 pence for food and other necessities for five people, and special attention for the disabled husband.

"How dare we calmly tolerate the imposition of such cruel poverty on top of the most painful form of total incapacity?" demanded Mr. Ridley.

The compensation provided in the bill was 75 per cent of the man's normal earnings, with a minimum of three pounds, or full normal earnings if less than three pounds per week. The provision for partial incapacity was the difference between the normal weekly earnings before the accident and the normal weekly amount he is earning or able to earn in some suitable employment after the accident.

In expressing the opposition of the government to the measure, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, under-secretary for the Home Office, admitted that the question of workmen's compensation was one of vital interest and importance to the workers of the country, but declared that the increased benefits proposed by the bill would double the cost of compensation.